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# **Breaking Free of the Quarry:** Leveraging Australia's Lithium Resource Into Value-Added Manufacturing

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#### www.futurework.org.au



#### Overview

- 1. Have we learned from our history?
- 2. The lithium revolution.
- 3. Australia's "lucky" once again.
- 4. The lithium value-added chain.
- 5. Australia's stunted role.
- 6. Policy agenda for doing better.

### **1. Learning from History**

- Australia's economic development has been shaped by waves of "staples" development:
- Basic natural resources extracted and exported.
- Revenues used to pay for value-added imports made (in part) from our resources.

#### **Staples Dependence**









## Benefits and Costs of Staples Dependence

- Benefits:
  - Investment, jobs, regional development, transportation & infrastructure, nation-building.
- Costs & Risks:
  - Wild price swings, foreign demand swings, cost of export infrastructure, indigenous conflict, environmental effects, lack of diversification, dependence on foreign capital, negative long-run terms of trade.

#### Not a Great Deal



### **Keep Digging**





#### 1 Tonne Coal \$50



Lexus UX \$70,000

### **Composition of Trade, 2018**



**Exports** 

Imports

### **2. The Lithium Revolution**

- Dramatic expansion of use of lithium-ion batteries.
  - Various forms, various uses.
- \$35 billion total sales in 2017.
  - Growing at 20%+ per year.
- Drivers of growth:
  - Electric vehicle use.
  - Home energy storage.
  - Utilities.
- Environmental benefits.
- Economic benefits.



#### **Government Response**



#### **Advantages of Lithium-Ion Batteries**

- Rechargeable.
- High energy density.
- Low self-discharge.
- Easily aggregated; flexible applications.
  - Small (electronics), medium (cars), big (homes), ultra-big (utility storage).

#### **Disadvantages of Lithium Batteries**



# 3. The Lucky Country (Again)

- Lithium is very plentiful.
  - One of the original elements at "big bang."
- Quality of deposits is what is key.
  - Similar to bauxite.
- Australian hard rock deposits are high quality (concentration) and accessible.

- Almost all in WA; some in NT.

- Third largest proven deposits (more to come).
- Already largest global producer.

- \$1.2b spodumene exports in 2018.

#### Two Ways to Get It



### **Two Main Ways to Process It**



#### Lithium Carbonate

60%, cheaper, brine

#### Lithium Hydroxide *Higher price, growing share*



#### Where Have I Seen This Before?



#### Where Have I Seen This Before?













### **Keep Digging**





1 Tonne Spodumene \$750



Tesla S \$100,000



### **Global Lithium Reserves**



### **Global Battery Capacity to 2023**



## **Global Battery Manufacturing**

- China has over half of current manufacturing capacity.
- Labour costs not really the issue (other than small batteries).
  - Aggressive domestic EV strategy.
  - Aggressive industrial policy.
- Other producers are higher-wage OECD countries.
  - Japan, Korea, Europe, US.
- Example: Germany's ambitious strategy.



### **Hopeful Steps to Adding Value**

- 3 lithium hydroxide facilities in WA being built.
  - 2 more possible.
- Potential battery factories.
  - Energy Renaissance (NT), 1 Gwh, pilot within year.
  - Imperium 3 (QLD), 15 Gwh, feasibility study.
  - 3 producers in SA linked to home solar battery scheme.
- EV potential.
  - Volgren hybrid & all-electric buses (Dandenong).
  - SEA Electric vans (LaTrobe).

### 6. Making the Most of Our Luck

- Australian advantages for value-add work:
  - Proximity of the resource.
  - Growing domestic lithium hydroxide supply.
  - High transport costs for big batteries.
  - Huge potential domestic market (EVs, home solar, utilities & storage).
  - High-skill workforce.
  - Improved competitiveness (\$AUS).
  - Experience, capacity in vehicle manufacturing.

### **Hurdles to Overcome**

- Lack of domestic technological capacity; dependence on foreign producers.
- Regional fragmentation and competition.
- Small scale of domestic market.
- Slow start compared to other jurisdictions.
- Complacency and passivity of policy-makers.

Red Herrings: labour costs, environmental rules.

### Don't Make the Same Mistakes

- Exporting raw spodumene is a chump's game.
  - Global supply is abundant.
  - Costs will fall with technology.
  - Price swings (like any other extracted commodity).
- Despite Australia's advantages, no industry will develop here spontaneously.
- Needs foresight, planning, and intervention to make it happen.
  - Just like every other producer has done it.

## Making it Happen:

- Require 1<sup>st</sup>-stage refining of spodumene in Australia as condition of development approvals.
- 2. Establish a national battery industry task force: with buy-in and money.
- 3. More funds for Australian battery research (CSIRO, universities, government).
- 4. Access to equity capital, loan guarantees from govt funds (CEFC, regional funds).
- 5. Targeted fiscal support for capital spending through ITCs, R&D incentives.

# Making it Happen (cont'd):

- Domestic content in public procurement (EVs, utility purchases, home subsidies, defense).
- 7. Get act together on climate policy (electricity, EVs): consistent, forward-looking framework.
- 8. Rapid ramp-up of battery-related vocational skills (TAFEs).
- 9. Duty remission for integrated battery exporters/importers.
- 10.Mandate domestic battery recycling from all sources.

### Conclusions

- Last year's Summit, Ross Garneau: "Australia can be a sustainable manufacturing superpower."
- Seizing the value-added opportunities from both our resource endowment and our growing use of lithium-ion products would be a big step to getting there.





#### **Thank You!**

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